



**ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS BY EACH MEMBER FEDERATION**

*Q1: For each country specific recommendation Member Federations were asked to answer whether it is 1: extremely important; 2: Important; 3: Helpful (but not a priority); 4: Irrelevant; 5: Contrary to federation's advice;*

*Q2: For each recommendation, Member Federations were asked to answer whether government's efforts to implement it were: 1: Excellent, 2: Satisfactory; 3: Mixed; 4: Unsatisfactory; 5: no progress observed.*

*N.B.: Federations in countries under financial assistance commented on recommendations made by the Troika in Economic Adjustment Programmes; Non EU countries commented on recommendations made by the OECD*

**SPRING 2015 REFORM BAROMETER – SLOVENIA**

**European Semester - Overall assessment of 2015 cycle**

	<b>To what extent do you agree with these statements:</b>		<b>Detailed comments</b>
1.	The National Reform Programme submitted by your Government (April 2015) is appropriate	To a large extent	The NRP was in line with the Social Agreement 2015-2016 agreed in January 2015.
2.	The Commission's country specific recommendations for your country are appropriate.	To a large extent	Very important to improve access to finance. Needed reforms on the healthcare and long-term care area and also a long-term reform of the pension system.
3.	The Commission assessment of reform implementation the year before is appropriate.	Yes absolutely	
4.	The Commission assessment of excessive imbalances (in-depth review) is appropriate.	Yes absolutely	

### Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2015 in detail

		Q1 : the recommendation is :	Q2 : Implementation on effort is :	Detailed comments
CSR 1	Public finance stabilization, long-term reform of the pension system, adoption of a healthcare and long-term care reform.	Important	Unsatisfactory	Not much has been done in the area of the adoption of long-term reform of the pension system, adoption of a healthcare and long-term care reform.
CSR 2	In consultation with social partners review the mechanism for setting the minimum wage, the role of allowances. Employability of low skilled and older workers. Long-term unemployment.	Important	No progress	The Law on minimum wage was changed without social dialogue (trade union proposal) which resulted in an employer's withdrawal from the social agreement 2015-2016. Not much has been done on other areas.
CSR 3	Bring down the level of non-performing loans in banks, improve access to finance for SMEs and micro companies.	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	
CSR 4	Reform to improve efficiency of civil justice, reduce the length of proceedings.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Mixed	

## Reform Progress in your Member State in 2015

How would you assess reform progress in 2015, for the following broad areas:

<b>Taxation and Public Finances</b>	Mixed
<b>Business environment (regulation/access to markets)</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Labour market</b>	No progress
<b>Innovation and skills</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Access to finance and Financial stability</b>	Unsatisfactory

## Reform priorities for 2015

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Tax reforms	A list of propositions was send to our government in the area of taxes connected to employment: introducing the limit for paying social contributions, lowering social contributions.	no
<b>Priority 2</b>	Bank lending conditions	The banks should support investment and business opportunities.	yes
<b>Priority 3</b>	Public sector efficiency		yes
<b>Priority 4</b>	Making work-pay: interplay of tax and benefit system	Lowering the tax wedge (with redefining social contributions).	no
<b>Priority 5</b>	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	The means of setting wages should be bipartite negotiations (employers and trade unions) on the level of collective agreements. Wages in public sector should increase with a lower pace than in the private sector.	no